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GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1937

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector.

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Guildford Rural District Council.

STAFF of the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Engineer and Surveyor

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. W. WILTON, F.S.I., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

No. 1 District :

S. BEELS, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.

Cert. S.I.B., R.S.I. Cert. for Meat Inspection.

No. 2 District :

E. A. SMITH, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I., A.Inst.S.E.

Cert. S.I.B., R.S.I. Cert. for Meat Inspection, R.S.I. Cert. for Hygiene and Sanitation.

Clerical Staff:

Health Department :

*G. H. C. TAYLOR (Chief Clerk).
(Resigned May, 1937)

*C. B. STUART.
(Appointed June, 1937)

*Miss M. E. NUNN.

Surveyor and Chief Sanitary Inspector's Department :

Miss G. SMITH.

Miss D. ANSELL.

* Also acts in similar capacity for the Hambledon Rural District and Haslemere Urban District.

Guildford Rural District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

June, 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Guildford Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. More-Molyneux and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the health of the District for the year 1937.

It has been a year of singular freedom from infectious diseases, only fifty cases having been notified.

Great progress has been made with the sewerage and drainage of the District, even though the progress of the North Eastern Sewerage Scheme has, through unforeseen circumstances, been slower than was anticipated.

The population continues to increase remarkably. Although the Registrar-General estimates an increase of 180 only—161 of whom represent the natural increase of births over deaths, allowing of 19 new residents—it will be noted that the increase in the number of inhabited houses is no less than 330. This probably represents a growth in population of about 1,000 persons. This view is supported by the rather lower Birth-rate and slightly higher Death-rate, compared with previous years. Despite this the figures compare very favourably indeed with those for the country as a whole, the Birth-rate, at 16.55, being actually 1.65 higher than the national figures.

I record my appreciation of the help and co-operation of the Council for their support and assistance.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. HAINE,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA SUMMARY.

	1937	1936
Area in Acres	59,782	59,782
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	33,530	32,350
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	10,003	9,673
Rateable Value £	£273,970	£262,585
A sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£1,077	£1,005
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	555	562
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population...	16.55	17.37
Number of Deaths	394	375
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	11.75	11.59
Death-Rate for purposes of comparison with other districts	10.91	10.77
Natural increase of population during the year by excess of births over deaths ...	161	187
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	23	26
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ...	41.44	46
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	0	1
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.68	0.21
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.44	0.74
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.44	0.28
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.06
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Diphtheria, Diarrhoea, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.06	0.15
Death-Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under two years of age per 1,000 births... ...	3.6	1.8
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population... ...	0.54	0.40
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.75	1.73
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population... ...	3.13	2.93
Death-Rate from Acute and Chronic Nephritis per 1,000 of the population ...	0.18	0.31

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The general conditions throughout the District have been described in earlier reports and demand no special comment.

The rapid increases in the number of houses and in the population continue unabated.

Several large housing schemes are in progress which, when completed, promise virtually to urbanise certain localities, particularly to the north of Guildford. These large housing estates create special drainage difficulties, making the preparation of main drainage schemes imperative and urgent.

348 new houses were built during the year, as compared with 291 in 1936 and 400 in 1935. Of these 14 were erected by the Council under the Housing Acts.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS.

There were 555 live births registered during the year, as against 562 in 1936.

Live Births :	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	285	252	537
Illegitimate	9	9	18
	—	—	—
	294	261	555
	—	—	—

BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 16.55.

The birth-rate for 1936 was 17.37. The 1937 rate thus shows a slight decrease.

The graph on page 11 shows the birth-rates for the District for the last seven years, together with the birth-rates for England and Wales.

There were 15 still-births during the year, as against 16 in 1936.

Still Births :	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	10	5	15
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	10	5	15
	—	—	—

STILL-BIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 26.31.

DEATHS.

There were 394 deaths registered during 1937 (190 male and 204 female) as against 375 for the previous year. Table II on page 10 shows the principal causes of death.

DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 11.75.

After correction by the Registrar-General's factor*, 10.91

The death-rate for 1936 was 11.59 (or 10.77 after correction by the Registrar-General's factor). Thus, the death-rate for 1937 shows an increase on the rate for 1936.

The death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the last seven years, together with the death-rates for England and Wales, are shown in the graph on page 11.

The 1937 death-rates of certain specified diseases are set out in the Summary on page 12 together with the rates for 1936.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1937, there were 23 deaths of infants under one year of age as compared with 26 in 1936.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	... ... ... ...	14	9	23
Illegitimate	... ... ... ...	0	0	0
		—	—	—
		14	9	23
		—	—	—

INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

		1937	1936
All infants per 1,000 live births...	...	41.44	46.26
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	... ... ... ...	42.83	45.54
Illegitimate births per 1,000 illegitimate live births	... ... ... ...	0.00	57.14
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	0	2
,, whooping-cough (all ages)		0	2
,, diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	... ... ...	2	1

* This factor is used to correct the death-rate to what it would be were the population of the District in the same relative sex and age proportions as the country as a whole.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Deaths from puerperal sepsis	...	0 0.00
,, other puerperal causes		0 0.00
		<hr/>
		0 0.00
		<hr/>

In 1936 there was one death from puerperal causes.

Table I below shows the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1936 and 1937.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.						Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total Births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate		Infantile Mortality			
	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936		
Guildford R.D.	16.55	17.37	Crude 11.75	Crude 11.59	41	46	0.00 1.78	
England and Wales	14.9	14.8	Compar- able 10.91	Compar- able 10.77	58	59	3.11 3.65	

Table III on page 12 shows the birth-rates, death-rates, and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1937 in respect of England and Wales, London, and the Guildford Rural District.

TABLE II. CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1937. (All Ages.)
 (Figures supplied by Registrar-General.)

Cause of Death.	Male	Female	Total
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
2. Measles	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Influenza	7	16	23
7. Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	4	15
10. Other tuberculous diseases	1	2	3
11. Syphilis	1	—	1
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	—	—	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease	28	31	59
14. Diabetes	—	2	2
15. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	10	9	19
16. Heart disease	40	65	105
17. Aneurysm	—	—	—
18. Other circulatory diseases	12	7	19
19. Bronchitis	7	8	15
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	7	8	15
21. Other respiratory diseases	5	2	7
22. Peptic ulcer	—	1	1
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ...	—	2	2
24. Appendicitis	2	—	2
25. Cirrhosis of liver	2	—	2
26. Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	—	2	2
27. Other digestive diseases	7	2	9
28. Acute and chronic nephritis ...	—	6	6
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes	—	—	—
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	9	4	13
32. Senility	5	7	12
33. Suicide	6	1	7
34. Other violence	10	11	21
35. Other defined diseases	19	14	33
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1	—	1
All Causes ...	190	204	394

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000
OF THE POPULATION FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

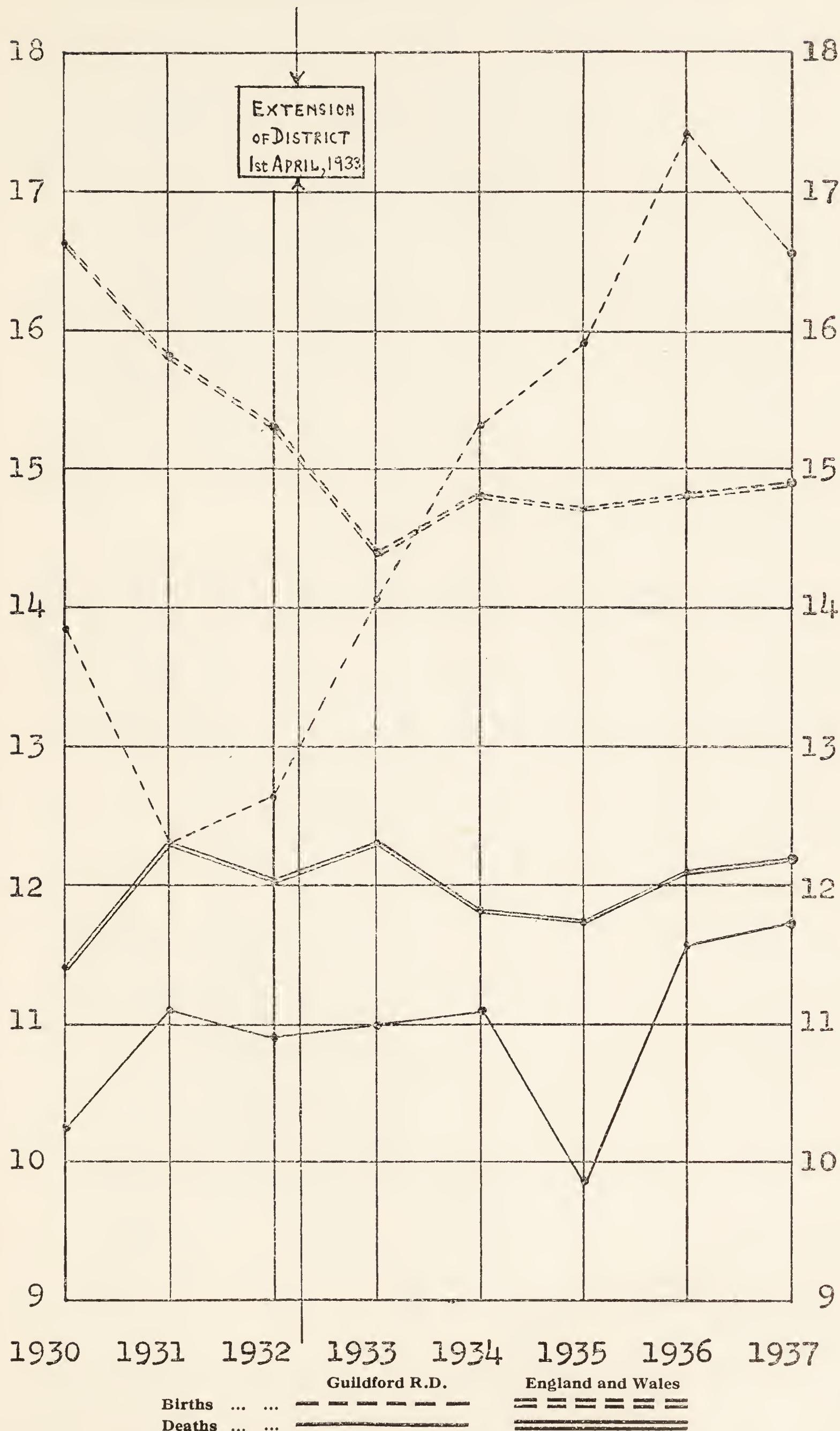


TABLE III.
BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Total.
3.23
3.11

Others.
2.26
2.17

Puerperal Sepsis.	0.97	0.94
...

Live Births
Total Births

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—The existing arrangements work smoothly and satisfactorily.

The following are the numbers of examinations made by the Pathologist at the Royal Surrey County Hospital during the year :

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	53
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	25
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	39
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	7
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	124
						—

as compared with a total of 155 in 1936.

The absence of epidemics in 1937 no doubt accounts for the smaller number.

Milk Analysis.—147 samples (including one for the phosphatase test) were examined at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, and 6 phosphatase tests were carried out by the National Institute for Research in Dairying, at Shinfield, near Reading.

The following are details :

Bacterial Count	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Methylene Blue Reduction Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Microscopical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Biological Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Particulars are given below of the ambulance services operating in the District :

(i) Ambulances available for cases of Infectious Disease.

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Guildford and Godalming Joint Isolation Hospital Board.	2	Woodbridge Road Isolation Hospital, Guildford.	Guildford 61

(ii) Ambulances provided by Voluntary Associations available for Cases of a Non-Infectious Character.

Name of Association	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
St. John Ambulance Brigade : Farnham	1	42 Downing Street, Farnham	Farnham 6137
Guildford	4	Woodbridge Road, Guildford	Guildford 633
Cobham	1	Cobham Motor Works, Cobham	Cobham 13

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 16 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes :

Albury 1	Puttenham 0
Artington 0	Ripley 1
Ash and Normandy ... 3	St. Martha 0
Clandon, East ... 0	Seale 1
Clandon, West ... 1	Send 2
Compton 1	Shackleford 0
Effingham 0	Shalford 2
Horsley, East ... 0	Shere 2
Horsley, West ... 1	Wanborough 0
Ockham 0	Wisley 0
Pirbright 0	Worplesdon 1

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association.

Health Visitors.—County Health Visitors visit the homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. There are eight Health Visitors, distributed in the following districts : (1) Pirbright ; (2) Ockham, Ripley, Send and Wisley ; (3) Shere and Gomshall ; (4) Shackleford, Artington, Compton, Worplesdon, Puttenham, Wanborough and Hurtmore ; (5) East and West Clandon ; (6) Albury, Shalford, and St. Martha ; (7) Ash and Normandy, Seale and Tongham ; and (8) Effingham.

Home Nursing for Public Assistance Cases.—The scheme for the home nursing of Public Assistance cases, formulated in 1933, increases in usefulness. The number of visits paid grows larger year by year, and there is no doubt that this form of nursing assistance is extremely useful and very much appreciated.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below :

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Ash	St. Peter's Church Room (Opp. Ash Church) ...	Every Thursday
Ash Vale	Working Men's Club, Frimley Road, Ash Vale	2nd and 4th Mondays
Ash Wyke ...	The Village Hall, Normandy	1st and 3rd Mondays
Effingham... ...	Women's Institute, Effingham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Horsley, West ...	Village Hall, West Horsley ...	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Peaslake	Old School Room, Peaslake ...	2nd and 4th Mondays
Puttenham ...	Old School Hall, Puttenham...	1st and 3rd Fridays
Ripley	Rio Tea Rooms, Ripley	Every Tuesday
Send	Men's Institute, Send	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Shalford	The Institute, Off King's Road, Shalford	Every Wednesday

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held at Ash, Godalming and Farnham.

Orthopædic Clinic.—The Orthopædic Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Farnham Road, Guildford, on Tuesday afternoons at 2 p.m. In-patient treatment is provided at the St. Nicholas' and St. Martin's Homes at Pyrford.

Surrey Voluntary Association for the Care of Cripples.—This Association, inaugurated in October, 1936, has proved of increasing usefulness in this as in other Districts. During its first year 377 cripples have been assisted, and as the work of the Association becomes more widely known the number must inevitably increase.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Tuberculosis Dispensary is at 49 Farnham Road, Guildford. Days and times for the attendance of cases are as follows :

1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in month ...	... 10 a.m.
Fridays ...	... 10 a.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesdays in month ...	... 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, three days weekly, as follows :

Mondays,	4.30 p.m.	(Females).
Thursdays,	5 p.m.	(Males).
Fridays,	4.30 p.m.	(Males).

All treatment is free, and patients can receive treatment from their own medical attendants, to whom drugs are supplied free of cost.

All the above-noted clinics are administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council.

Birth Control.—There is a Birth Control Clinic at the Women's Centre, 6 Stoke Road, Guildford, which is held every Wednesday at 5 p.m. This centre, which is run by a voluntary committee, serves the Borough of Guildford and the adjoining rural district.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows :

Public :	Warren Road Hospital, Guildford, 260 beds.
	Farnham Institution, Hale Road, Farnham, 229 beds.

Voluntary.	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 216 beds.
-------------------	--

Infectious Disease :	Aldershot Hospital, Aldershot, 36 beds.
	Clandon Smallpox Isolation Hospital, 37 beds.
	Guildford and Godalming Joint Isolation Hospital, Woodbridge Road, Guildford, 81 beds.
	Whitmoor Smallpox Isolation Hospital (vacant and unused).

The actual accommodation now available at the Guildford and Godalming Joint Isolation Hospital is 81 beds, including one 4-bedded ward, one 2-bedded ward, and 6 single-bedded cubicles.

MORTUARIES.

The needs of the District are provided for by three mortuaries —one at Woking, one at Farnham, and one at Shalford.

The Woking mortuary belongs to the Woking Urban District Council and serves the Woking Petty Sessional Division, which includes the parishes of Ockham, Pirbright, Ripley, Send, Wisley and Worplesdon in the Guildford Rural District. During 1937

there were 10 bodies removed from this District. This mortuary is well equipped, and the arrangements are entirely satisfactory.

The mortuary at Farnham provides for the parishes of Ash and Normandy, and Seale. Hitherto, arrangements have been made with a private mortuary in Farnham. During the year, however, the Farnham Urban District Council built a new mortuary which is exceptionally well arranged and equipped. An agreement has been entered into with the Farnham Council replacing the previous arrangement with the private mortuary, and the conditions are very much more satisfactory. The number of bodies taken into this mortuary from the Guildford Rural District during 1937 was eight.

The Shalford mortuary is owned by the Shalford Parish Council, and receives bodies from the parishes of Albury, Artington, Compton, East Clandon, West Clandon, Effingham, East Horsley, West Horsley, Puttenham, St. Martha, Shalford, Shackleford, Shere and Wanborough. The building is unsatisfactory, being but a single room, inadequately lighted with artificial light, and with insufficient equipment and provision for post-mortem examinations. It is hoped that the Rural District Council will be able to acquire the building and a small area of land in order to reconstruct it satisfactorily. Negotiations with the Parish Council have already been commenced. The number of bodies taken in from this District during the year was eight.

RAINFALL.

I am indebted to H. A. Powell, Esq., for the following details of the rainfall in the District during the year :

	Inches.		Inches.		
January	6.27	August	... ...	1.15
February	4.45	September	... ...	2.20
March	4.15	October	... ...	3.33
April	2.46	November	... ...	1.70
May	2.41	December	... ...	4.43
June	1.34	Total	... ...	34.47
July	0.58			

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	TOTALS											
	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Infective Fever including Paratyphoid	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Erysipelas	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Malaria	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Guildford Isolation Hospital ...	15	10*	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	26
Warren Road Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
At Home	12	—	—	—	1	5	—	3	—	—	—	22
Military Isolation Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Farnham Public Assistance Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	27	11*	—	—	—	1	9	—	5	—	—	54

* Includes four cases in which notifications were later withdrawn.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.

The District is supplied by nine public companies and six private undertakings. Tables giving details of these supplies are given on pages 21 to 23.

The particulars of extensions of the water supplies are included in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (see page 57).

This year the frequency of sampling of water supplies by this Department was increased from twice to three times yearly, all analyses being bacteriological and chemical.

With one exception, all samples were found to be completely satisfactory. The water from a domestic supply tap at Tongham was found to be unsatisfactory bacteriologically, but it seems probable that pollution gained access through ball-valve fire-hydrants since the contamination was essentially local and persisted for only a short period. Steps have been taken to have all ball-hydrants replaced by valve hydrants.

The epidemic of typhoid fever at Croydon in the latter part of the year directed public attention to water supplies, and a detailed investigation is being made of all the sources of supply throughout the Guildford Rural District. A table of useful information is appended (pages 21 to 23).

The frequency of sampling was also considered carefully by the Council, and it was decided that, for the future, analyses of the supplies should be made as shown in the following table :

Type of Source of Supply.	No. of such Supplies	Frequency of Sampling.	
		Chemical	Bacteriological
(1) From sand and gravel.	7	Half-yearly	Quarterly
(2) Supplies which for one reason or another have been chlorinated at any time or are now chlorinated.	6*	Quarterly.	Monthly.
(3) From chalk wells (not chlorinated).	2	Half-yearly.	Monthly.

* Four of these are from chalk sources, and two from sand and gravel sources.

Albury Estate Private Water Supply.—Early in June the supply of water failed at about sixty houses on Albury Heath supplied by this undertaking. It transpired later that there had been an obstruction in the main pipe from the reservoir. Arrangements were immediately made for the supply of water to the affected houses by watercart—at first under the directions of the Estate Agent, and later under arrangements with the Rural District Council direct.

This unsatisfactory emergency distribution of water was continued until the middle of August. During those two and a half months the water company were endeavouring to clear their pipelines by chemical means. Unfortunately, great difficulty was experienced in getting rid of the chemicals used, and despite flushing and pumping of the mains the water remained unuseable. It is certain that the pipes had been corroded—and consequently narrowed—for a very long time, since the pressure at domestic taps had been failing progressively for many years.

The water at the sources of supply is of excellent quality, and now that the pipes have been cleared and improvements made at the reservoir, the supply of water to the houses on Albury Heath is better than it has been for many years. Provided care is taken in keeping the mains clear there should be no recurrence.

WATER SUPPLIES. GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Company :	Mid-Southern Utility Co., Aldershot.	East Surrey Water Company, Redhill.	Guildford Borough Supply, Guildford.	Wey Valley Water Company, Hindhead.	Mid-Wessex Water Company, Frimley Green.
(1) Frequency of sampling by the Company.	Weekly.	Chem : Quarterly. Bact. : Monthly.	Quarterly to Dec. 6th, 1937. To be monthly in future.	Fortnightly , chemical and bacteriological.	Chem : Quarterly. Bact. : Monthly.
(2) Where taken.	Pumping stations, and intermittently on district.	Pumping station.	Pumping stations, or any point in the Borough.	Pumping stations.	Pumping stations.
(3) Purification processes.	None.	Chlorination before softening ; chlorine present after softening removed by SO_2 . Tested for chlorine twice daily. Clark's lime precipitation process used for softening.	Millmead Pumping station—chlorination. Joseph's Road, Pumping station—installation of chlorinating plant under consideration.	None. Water at Tilford pumping stations passed through pressure filter to remove sand.	Chlorination.
(4) Situation, character and depth of well.	Borings 239 - 350 feet. Lined portions through blue clay and sand ; chalk reached at about 190 feet.	Chalk ; 250 feet. Lined 60 feet with C.I. lining tubes.	Millmead—chalk ; 340 feet ; upper 100 feet lined. Joseph's Road—100 feet London clay ; 100 feet Reading beds ; 200 feet in upper chalk. Upper 200 feet lined.	Hindhead — lower green-sand. 250 feet with 50 feet adits. Tower — headings 520 feet and 140 feet lower greensand, at a depth of 275 feet.	Chalk ; 145 to 175 feet.
(5) Parishes supplied.	Part of Ash and Normandy; part of Seale.	Effingham.	Tilford—sand, clay and sandstone, 314 feet to 504 feet, headings at 460 ft. Tilford Meads—sand, clay and sandstone, 60 feet to 220 feet.	Puttenham, and parts of Seale and Wanborough.	Part of Ash and Normandy ; part of Wanborough.

WATER SUPPLIES. GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT.—*Continued.*

Company :	Woking Water Company, Woking.	Godalming Borough Supply, Godalming.	Hambledon Rural District Council, Shalford.	Hurtwood Water Co., Ltd., Gomshall.	Mr. R. A. Bray's Private Supply, Shere.
(1) Frequency of sampling by the Company.	Chem. : Twice yearly. Bact. : Monthly.	Every 6 weeks, chemical and bacteriological.	Quarterly, chemical and bacteriological.	Two or three times yearly, chemically only.	Five or six times yearly, chemically.
(2) Where taken.	Pumping stations and domestic taps.	Domestic taps.	Well, reservoir, or domestic taps.	From each well.	Well or domestic tap.
(3) Purification processes.	Chlorinated, except borehole supply.	Chlorinated.	None.	None.	None.
(4) Situation, character and depth of well.	Wells—chalk, 105 feet and 130 feet ; gravel, 26 feet. Boreholes — chalk, 400 feet ; lined to 200 feet.	Borough Road and Catteshall—Sands of Hythe and Folkestone beds, 20 feet. Ockford—Sands of Hythe and Folkestone beds, 100 to 120 feet.	Main well—11 feet. Others—9 to 10 feet. Surface—clay, below—gravel.	Greensand ; 30 feet, lined. Borehole 200 feet deep.	Surface—heavy soil ; below — greensand, 32 feet.
(5) Parishes supplied.	Wisley, Send, Ockham, Ripley, East Clandon, West Clandon, East Horsley, West Horsley, Worplesdon, Pirbright, and part of Albury.	Compton, Shackleford, and Peasmash district of Shalford.	St. Martha.	Shere and Albury (parts).	Shere and Albury (parts).

WATER SUPPLIES. GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT.—*Continued.*

Brig.-Gen. More-Molyneux's Company :	Albury Estate Private Supply, Albury. (1) Frequency of sampling by the Company.	Mr. W. C. Perkins, Private Supply, Manor Farm, Wanborough.	Mr. A. A. Hagart-Speirs' Private Supply, Eastbury Manor Estate, Compton.	No analyses except by local authority.
	Last samples about two years ago.	No periodical analyses.	Rarely.	No analyses except by Guildford R.D.C.
	(2) Where taken.	New reservoir.	—	—
	(3) Purification processes.	None.	None.	None.
	(4) Situation, character and depth of well.	(a) Chalk ; 103 ft. (b) Headings driven into hillside.	Wells. Two sources of supply mixed in reservoir.	Surface springs. Well ; 30 feet deep. Limestone ; 80 feet deep.
	(5) Parishes supplied.	Part of Artington.	Albury Heath and Albury Village.	About two-thirds of the parish of Compton. Houses on the Hall Place Estate, Shackleford.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Drainage and sewerage continues to be the main problem in a district which is becoming so rapidly urbanised.

The North-Eastern Scheme, for the parishes of Send, Ripley, West Clandon, East Horsley and West Horsley, despite many difficulties and delays, is now advancing rapidly, and should be completed early in 1939. The work has not proceeded quite as rapidly as was anticipated, but it is hoped now to expedite the completion and the connecting up of the various parts of the district covered by the scheme.

North-Western Area Sewerage Scheme.—In December the completed proposals for seweraging the parish of Ash and Normandy, the Tongham area of Seale parish, and parts of Worplesdon parish, were placed before the Council, and it was decided to submit the Scheme to the Minister of Health for approval.

This scheme provides for the whole of the present and future development in these parishes, and entails laying down some 40 miles of sewers at an estimated cost of £248,000. Subject to the approval of the Minister of Health it is hoped to put the scheme into operation at an early date.

The urgency of the need for seweraging this area increases as building development proceeds with undiminished intensity. Complaints of cesspool insufficiency are constant, whilst they are ever more difficult to relieve for any length of time. The condition of certain areas in wet weather is a serious menace to health and it is earnestly hoped that the scheme may be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

Shalford Sewerage Scheme.—The agreement by which the sewage from Shalford is taken into the sewers of the Guildford Corporation for treatment has now expired, and a further agreement has been entered into between the Rural District Council and the Corporation for receiving and treating the sewage.

Proposals for an extension of the present sewers at Shalford have been under consideration, but deferred pending consideration of a larger and more comprehensive scheme dealing with the Tillingbourne Valley.

Shere Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.—The sewerage of Shere has presented a particularly difficult problem. The existing sewage works have proved inadequate to deal with the amount of sewage—increased as it is, of necessity, by the effluent from the tanneries. Continuous pumping has been necessary for the last few months of the year, and this in itself has been a source of annoyance to residents in the vicinity of the pumping station.

There is no question that an entirely new sewage disposal works is necessary, and a survey of the Tillingbourne Valley has been in

progress with a view to including, in a comprehensive scheme, Shere, Albury, Chilworth and St. Martha.

The complaints from Shere are constant and serious, and this scheme is a matter of the utmost urgency.

Details of the scheme are in the course of preparation.

With the completion of these three large schemes (North-Eastern, North-Western and Tillingbourne Valley) the sewage difficulties in the District should be met save in comparatively small localities. Of these, Peasmarsh is probably the most urgent, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made to deal with this area shortly.

Drainage conditions at Peaslake.—Complaints have been made from time to time that Peaslake is without a main drainage scheme. Being in the parish of Shere it is responsible, in part, for the payment of the Shere drainage, although, obviously, it derives no direct benefit.

Towards the end of the year, in response to complaints made to the Ministry of Health, a detailed investigation was made, and a comprehensive report presented from which the following extracts are made :

Peaslake is essentially rural in character, extending to about 1,060 acres, with some 350 inhabited houses and a population of approximately 1,400. In the past four years 46 new houses have been built, and, judging from Town Planning Proposals and other indications, comparatively little development is likely.

Although the soil is sandy, one part of Peaslake has a very high level of subsoil water, particularly in wet weather, so that there is difficulty in that part of the village in disposing of surface water.

Practically every house in the village has main water laid on from the Hurtwood Water Company supply. Rainwater is led to ditches, and cesspools are provided for almost every house. There are approximately 330 cesspools in Peaslake, and about 6-12 houses having no cesspools. The smaller houses have pail closets only, but very many of the larger houses have waterclosets and baths.

The cesspool contents collected from the Peaslake area are deposited on the Heath, a mile or so from Peaslake, and remote from any habitations and from any main thoroughfare.

There is no collection of night soil, the pail contents being disposed of by occupiers—usually by garden burial.

Indestructible refuse is collected once a month by the Guildford Rural District Council.

With one exception, practically no complaints have been received regarding drainage and sewerage.

There are no polluted ditches to be discovered, and the streams in Peaslake show no signs of sewage contamination. The village pond is reasonably clean and is never offensive. In fact, Peaslake

is quite remarkably free from nuisances due to sewage or cesspool overflows. From enquiries on the spot, however, it is learnt that, during wet weather, cesspools in the comparatively small part of the village where the level of subsoil water tends to be high, do occasionally overflow and cause localised objectionable smells and nuisances. These conditions do not arise in dry weather.

Records in the Surveyor's Department show that during the course of a year about 350 applications are received for cesspool emptying. This is an average of about one emptying a year for every cesspool.

The following recommendations were made :

- (1) That the actual site used for dumping cesspool contents be varied constantly.
- (2) That particular attention be given to complaints of delay in dealing with applications for cesspool emptying. (There should, in any case, be little cause for complaint on this score for the future in view of the enlarged service now available.)
- (3) That a more frequent emptying of cesspools in the area known to be prone to objectionable overflows should be allowed, in such cases as experience shows it to be desirable.
- (4) That appropriate measures be taken to prevent smell during the process of cesspool emptying as soon as the necessary experience is obtained. Actual experiments are being made which seem likely to prove successful.

The present conditions do not justify any suggestion that main drainage at Peaslake should be considered at the present time.

The health record of Peaslake is excellent. There have been only five cases of notifiable infectious disease during the past five years. The school attendances are very good, and nothing in the nature of an epidemic has occurred.

Drainage of Peasmash.—Complaints of drainage difficulties in Peasmash are frequent, particularly in wet weather. There has recently been considerable building development which has aggravated the difficulties.

The installation of a main drainage scheme, which has for many years past appeared to be inevitable, cannot be much longer deferred. A special inquiry into the circumstances of the area is being made, and details will be given in my Annual Report for 1938.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The cesspool emptying service continues to be improved. In addition to the new motor vehicle purchased last year, two new ones have been added during 1937, making a total of seven machines now constantly engaged on the work.

A quarterly emptying of cesspools is provided on application by the owner or occupier of the premises concerned. This quarterly emptying cannot, of course, deal adequately with all the cesspools, since it is obvious that no cesspool can, if it is completely watertight, take three months to fill. It does, however, keep complaints and nuisances to a minimum. In certain areas where special difficulty is met with, a more frequent service is provided.

Most of the complaints, naturally, come during wet weather, and particularly during the winter months.

More frequent emptying of cesspools would entail a very large increase in the number of vehicles, and would add to the difficulties (which are already serious) of finding suitable sites for the disposal of the cesspool contents.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

With the exception of instances at Shere and Ash there have been no complaints of pollution. At Shere the trouble, which is due to tannery effluent, cannot be satisfactorily overcome until a new sewage-works is provided. At Ash, complaints have been received that, in wet weather, drainage and surface water from the refuse tip reaches the River Blackwater. Various expedients have been tried to prevent this, but so far they have met with only temporary success. It is hoped that another site for refuse disposal may be found so that this difficulty shall not recur.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Night-soil is collected twice weekly in the parishes of Shalford, St. Martha and Albury. The bi-weekly collection in Ash and Normandy is much more satisfactory now that it is done by night and by direct labour.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There have been very few complaints regarding the collection of refuse or the mode of disposal. The tip at Shalford is reasonably well maintained, whilst the conditions at Ash have been much improved during the year.

An additional refuse collecting machine was purchased during the year, there now being four machines engaged in this work.

SHOPS.

The Sanitary Inspectors have made 131 inspections under the Shops Act, 1934.

Under this Act the Local Sanitary Authority is responsible for ensuring that there is adequate ventilation, warming and sanitary conveniences, whilst the County Council controls other conditions, including lighting, washing facilities, seating accommodation, hours of employment, etc. The general conditions affect-

ing shops in the District are reasonably satisfactory. It is, however, impossible to maintain routine inspections in view of the ever increasing call of other duties.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There have been no complaints of smoke nuisance.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

During the summer all swimming pools are visited periodically, and samples of water taken for analysis.

The Shere swimming pool is well maintained, and the water has been found satisfactory. There is no system of purification. It is a closed pool, but the more frequent emptying and refilling, combined with the use of a chlorinating agent, has so far proved satisfactory. It is realised that improvements can still be made, particularly by the provision of a shower and better sanitary conveniences, and it is hoped that as soon as funds permit these improvements will be carried out.

Feldemore Pool, Holmbury St. Mary.—This is a small private pool which is made available to the public at certain times during the week. There is a constant flow of water from a stream, and suggestions were made to the owner for providing a better distribution of inflowing water so that all the water might be kept moving instead of having only a central current, which is inevitable with the entrance and exit directly opposite one another. The quality of water entering the pool is satisfactory, and there are no apparent sources of pollution along the banks of the stream above the pool.

Bathing Pool at Ash.—This pool has remained satisfactory during the year. The improvements effected last year, combined with intermittent chlorination, are sufficient for the comparatively small amount of use to which the pool is subjected.

Waterloo Farm Bathing Place, West Horsley.—This is a large natural lake two acres or more in extent. One corner has had a concrete wall built round it and the vegetation has been cleared to make it suitable for bathing.

It adjoins a camping ground owned by the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, and on warm days as many as 100 bathers may enter the water. The water is muddy, and the bottom cannot be seen through even two or three feet of water. The bacteriological analyses are not satisfactory, and there appears to be an inadequate provision of life-saving apparatus.

It does not seem to be a desirable bathing place.

The attention of the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland was called to my criticisms, and a discussion was held with their representatives at the pool. As swimming and bathing is one of the

major attractions of this camping site the proper solution is the construction of an entirely new pool into which the lake water could be led through appropriate sand filters.

The following is a copy of an analysis of the water from this pool :

Copy.

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES,

91 Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4.

Ref. L.614.

June 18th, 1937.

REPORT on the Bacteriological Examination of a sample of Water received 15/6/37, from Guildford Rural District Council. Source No. 183. Steps by landing stage, Natural Pool, Waterloo Camping Site.

Taken by E. A. Smith. Witness : Dr. J. E. Haine. June 14th, 1937. 11.45 a.m.

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 20°C. in 3 days 2,600

Number of Colonies per cubic centimetre or millilitre of water growing upon Agar at 37°C. : in 1 day 120
in 2 days ... 200

Smallest quantity of water producing acid and gas in Bile-Salt Lactose Broth after 2 days' incubation at 37°C. ... 10cc.

Smallest quantity of water containing the
Bacillus Coli Present in 10 c.c.
Absent in 1.0 c.c.

Smallest quantity of water giving the reaction of the B. Welchii (Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes) Present in 100 c.c.
Absent in 10 c.c.

This sample had brown colour and opalescence and a flocculent brown deposit consisting of vegetable and mineral debris and low forms of pond life.

The water contains an appreciable number of bacteria, including excretal bacteria, namely B. Coli and B. Welchii, in 10 c.c. and 100 c.c. respectively, indicative of slight pollution by sewage or manurial matter.

(Signed) E. V. SUCKLING,
(for Drs. Beale & Suckling).

Tree Tops Camping Ground.—There is a pool at the Tree Tops Camping Ground, Farley Green, the water for which is obtained from springs and passed through a sand filter before entering the pool. This pool is used only by persons using the camping site and is not open to the public.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Seven cases of infestation in privately-owned houses were dealt with during the year. All these houses were disinfected by fumigation with hydro-cyanic gas, the work being carried out by Associated Fumigators, Ltd.

There is no examination of tenants' belongings before removal to Council houses to ensure freedom from vermin. So few cases occur that the adoption of such a procedure does not appear to be justified.

As a result of experience during 1937, a contract has been entered into with Associated Fumigators, Ltd., for the disinfection of all houses found to be infested with bugs, in accordance with Section 83 (paragraph 3) of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SCHOOLS.

Sanitary conditions generally are satisfactory.

One school was closed during the year on account of an outbreak of mumps, namely, Ockham Church of England School for 14 days in May.

Table V on page 48 shows the numbers of children absent from school on account of infectious or contagious disease, including contacts with cases of infectious disease.

HOUSING

GENERAL.

The demolition work at the Tollgate Cottages, Effingham, Clearance Area, declared under the 1930 Housing Act, was completed during the year.

Houses dealt with during the year 1937 include :

Wren's Nest, Willey Green, Normandy	Demolished.
3 & 5 Spoil Bank Cottages, Tongham ...	Demolition Order made.
"The Rest," Westwood Lane, Normandy	Demolition Order made.
"Willowmead," Tannery Lane, Send ...	Demolition Order made.
"Rosemary," Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon	Demolition Order made.
"Cosycot," Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon	Demolition Order made.
"Evergreen," Whitmoor Common, Worplesdon	Demolition Order made.
4 & 5 Blatchford Cottages, Chapel Lane, Pirbright	Statutory Notice served for repair work.
Two cottages attached to Pitney's Stores (late Kinshott's Stores), Pitch Place, Worplesdon	Statutory Notice served for repair work.
The Bungalow, Clay Lane, Jacob's Wells	Statutory Notice served for repair work. Re- pair work completed.
1 & 2 Westwood Farm Cottages, West- wood Lane, Normandy	Statutory Notice served for repair work.
Lavender Cottage, Ash Street, Ash ...	Statutory Notice served for repair work.

THE BOGS AND QUADRANT.

The Public Inquiry following the application of the Council under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1936, was held in July, and subsequently the Orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Health with comparatively small alteration.

Clearance of the Areas will proceed as soon as the new houses are ready to offer to the displaced tenants. Re-housing has been delayed by the difficulty of obtaining suitable building land. The scheme is, however, now proceeding, and 24 houses are being erected at Shawfields Road, Ash.

Under the Town Planning proposals the land included in the Clearance Areas is zoned for industrial purposes only, and no dwelling houses will be permitted.

There remain small parts outside the Clearance Areas where caravans may persist, but it is hoped that they will be few in number and that the difficulties of control will be much less than with the existing large communities resident upon this wet and unsatisfactory site.

GIPSY ENCAMPMENTS.

Gipsies at Littlefield Common.—Complaints have been received of gipsies occupying land at Littlefield Common adjoining the Aldershot Road. There are three encampments, and in each case the land is owned by the gipsies themselves. Whilst one of the encampments is well managed and looked after, the other two are kept in an insanitary and unsatisfactory manner despite repeated visits by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Sanitary Inspector.

Unless conditions improve steps will have to be taken to remove them under Section 7, paragraphs 55 to 64, of the Surrey County Council Act.

A further encampment has recently started at Wanborough. This site is remote from dwellings (probably three-quarters of a mile from the nearest house) and is probably as well placed as such an encampment can be. There are only two vans permanently on the site, but as $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land have been purchased by the gipsies there is every reason to expect that the encampment will increase in size.

Many complaints have been received from householders and shopkeepers of nuisances from the gipsies loitering and hawking their wares, of petty pilfering, and of the straying of horses and dogs. These matters can better be dealt with by police supervision.

HOUSING TABLES.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a)	Total, including numbers given separately under (b) ...	348
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(1)	By the Local Authority	14
(2)	By other persons or bodies	334

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	416
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	727
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	137
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	462
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	174
---	-----

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	159
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice :	
--	--

(a) By owners	1
-----------------------------------	---

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
---	---

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
--	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :	
--	--

(a) By owners	—
-----------------------------------	---

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
---	---

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
--	---

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
--	---

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—
---	---

4.—Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	67
--	----

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	67
--	----

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	440
--	-----

(b) Total number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
--	---

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	—
--	---

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	—
--	---

- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding —
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report —

RENTS OF COUNCIL HOUSES.

The readjustment of rents of Council houses has been under consideration with a view to their equalisation over the whole District.

The increase in the allowance (to 1/- per head) for each child resident at home is a matter for satisfaction. Wage earners with large families earn no more than those with small families, and if rents are high the nourishment of the children must inevitably suffer. There is consequently a tendency for large families to take smaller houses, involving moral overcrowding if not actual infringement of the statutory limitations. This evil is, in great measure, overcome by the proposals of the Council whereby the rent is reduced automatically as the number of children increases, the minimum rent possible being 3/6 per week.

The appended tables have been prepared by Mr. Patching, Financial Officer, and give details of all Council houses in the District and their proposed rentals.

SCHEDULE OF HOUSING RENTS.

Parish	Site	No. of Houses	Rent	
			Parlour	11/- Non „ 8/-
Housing Act, 1919.				
Artington	The Ridges	8	11	0
		4	8	0
Compton	Fowlerscroft	8	10	2*
		4	7	9*
Effingham	Victory Cottages	8	11	0
		4	8	0
Puttenham	Mundays Boro'	10	7	0*
Seale	Hatch End	10	10	7*
	Kingston Lane	8	10	7*
Send	Whitethorn Cottages	2	9	9*
		4	8	0
Shackleford	Kerrsland Cottages, Hurtmore	12	10	2*
		4	7	9*
Shalford	New Road, Chilworth	18	8	0
Worplesdon	Thatchers Lane	4	10	2*
	Broadwood Cottages	14	7	9*
		4	10	2*
		8	7	9*

SCHEDULE OF HOUSING RENTS—*continued.*

Parish	Site	No. of Houses	Rent	
			Parlour Non ,,	11/- 8/-
				s. d.
Housing Act, 1923.				
Horsley, West ...	Fulkes Cottages	12	7	8*
Ripley	Newark Lane	12	8	0
Send	Burnt Common	8	8	0
Shere	Pathfield	6	7	9*
	Fulvens Cottages	12	7	9*
Housing Act, 1924.				
Albury	Boundary Cottages ...	6	8	0
Ash & Normandy	Shawfields Road	20	8	0
	Frimley Road	8	8	0
	Wyke Avenue	72	6	9*
Clandon, East ...	Snelgate Cottages	12	8	0
Horsley, East ...	Wellington Cottages ...	12	8	0
Horsley, West ...	Fulkes Cottages	6	7	8*
Pirbright	West Heath	16	7	2*
Puttenham	Mundays Boro'	3	7	0*
		6	5	6*
Ripley	Grandis Cottages	6	8	0
Send	Mays Corner	6	8	0
Shere	Pathfield	6	7	9*
		6	5	6*
Worplesdon	Clasford Cottages	6	7	9*
Housing Acts, 1925 & 1930 (Ordinary Housing).				
Clandon, West ...	Glebe Cottages	12	7	10*
Ripley	Grandis Cottages	4	8	0
	Glaziers Cottages, Rose Lane	2	8	0
Seale	The Cardinals	3	8	0
Send	Mays Corner	6	7	3*
Shalford	Chantry Cottages	4	8	0
Shere	Lenten Close, Peaslake	16	7	6*
Housing Act, 1930 (Slum Clearance & Demolition).				
Compton	Fowlerscroft	4	4	0*
Ripley	Grandis Cottages	2	3	6*
Seale	The Cardinals	3	3	6*
Shalford	Chantry Cottages ...	6	3	6*
Effingham	Norwood Cottages	2	4	6*
		439		

* Where the rents previously paid are lower than the suggested new scale, it is not proposed to make any alteration in the maximum rent payable.

Finance Department,
1st January, 1938.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are, in the Guildford Rural District, 71 producers of ordinary milk. In addition, there are five producers of Tuberculin Tested milk, and 69 producers of Accredited milk, the licensing of whom is controlled by the County Council.

The Veterinary Officers of the County Council have worked in close co-operation with the Sanitary Inspectors, and there is no doubt that the cordial relations between producers and officials is largely due to this co-operation.

The general standard of milk produced in the District remains satisfactory. It is exceptional to find a sample below the standard of Accredited milk, and in those few cases it has been possible, as a general rule, to trace the cause and effect a remedy.

During the past few years I have been much concerned about supplies of pasteurised and heat-treated milk sold in the Rural District. We have now no pasteurising plants in the District, but a very large proportion of the milk retailed has been "heat-treated." There are firms with "pasteurising" plants which could not be approved by the Council, who nevertheless heat-treat their milk and sell it either as "unpasteurised" or as "equivalent to pasteurised," according to the desire of the purchaser.

Probably the most unsatisfactory feature has been that two of the largest purveyors of milk in the District, who own large pasteurising plants, have made a practice of working those plants just below the minimum requirements for pasteurisation, and selling the milk, not as "pasteurised," but as "safe" milk or with an equivalent description indicating that the milk is preferable to raw milk. Repeated Phosphatase tests over a period of two years have shown definitely that the milk was inadequately pasteurised and the fact was admitted by both firms concerned—the object, of course, being to conserve the cream line as a competitive selling factor.

Representations have been made from time to time to both firms regarding the dissatisfaction which I have felt with their procedures. Towards the end of the year one firm installed an entirely new and modern pasteurising plant of a most satisfactory type. At the same time, both firms undertook that all milk retailed by them shall be legally pasteurised and sold under the label "pasteurised." By the end of the year this promise had not been carried out, but it is possible, of course, that in the one case sufficient experience had not by that time been gained in operating the new plant.

It is quite natural that the retailer of milk is unwilling to shoulder the responsibility of selling milk under the label "Pasteurised" if he has reason to expect that, on occasion, the legal requirements may not have been fulfilled, and particularly when an advertisement campaign can induce people to believe that heat-treated milk is in every way as safe as pasteurised.

The tendency for individual producers to become merged into or acquired by large combines cannot be allowed to pass without comment. Generally it is the best producers whose milk is thus absorbed, and lost to local consumers.

It may be argued that it is all to the good that milk shall be handled in bulk by large companies commanding ample resources for the most modern improvements in treatment and distribution, and if it were the producers of poorest quality who were affected there would be little to comment upon. As it is, the tendency is for all the best milk to be collected by big distributors by whom it is mixed and possibly pasteurised. Pasteurisation of such mixed bulk milk is eminently desirable, and it is most unsatisfactory that milk can be subjected to anything less than a legal standard of pasteurisation. Since the tendency is to make monopolies in milk distribution, the public should be protected by insistence upon unvarying and strict pasteurisation standards.

The following table shows the results of Phosphatase tests carried out on samples of Pasteurised Milk during the year :—

Date Sample Taken	Ref.	Analyst's Report.	Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory
14/4/37 ...	GC. 1	The phosphatase test on this sample indicates that this milk has been grossly underheated or contains a quantity of raw milk (over 30 Lovibond Blue Units). NOTE.—This milk may not have been heated.	Not satisfactory
14/4/37 ...	LS. 2	The phosphatase test on this sample indicates that the milk has been heated (7.0 Lovibond Blue Units). This result suggests either a temperature or holding period inadequate to conform with the requirements of the milk (Special Designations) Order, or alternatively the admixture (with a heated bulk) of a small quantity of raw milk.	Not satisfactory
2/7/37 ...	LS. 3	The phosphatase test on this sample is negative (Lovibond Blue Units 1.3). This result is given by milk which has been heated to conform with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	Satisfactory
2/7/37 ...	GC. 4	The phosphatase test on this sample is negative (Lovibond Blue Units 1.4). This result is given by milk which has been heated to conform with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	Satisfactory
16/10/37 ...	GC. 5	The phosphatase test on this sample is negative (Lovibond Blue Units 1.8). This result is given by milk which has been heated to conform with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	Satisfactory
16/10/37 ...	LS. 6	The phosphatase test on this sample indicates that the milk has been grossly underheated or contains a quantity of raw milk (over 30 Lovibond Blue Units). NOTE.—This milk may not have been heated.	Not satisfactory
8/11/37 ...	LS. 7	The phosphatase test on this sample is negative (less than 2.4 Lovibond Blue Units). This result is given by milk which has been heated to conform with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.	Satisfactory

Bottling of Milk.—In the Rural District little progress appears to have been made in connection with the bottles used for milk. Almost without exception these are of the familiar old type, with wide necks and cardboard caps, the top of which acts as a receptacle for dust and dirt which, in the process of opening, is inevitably spilled into the milk. It is expensive to transfer to a new type of bottle, but improved hygienic covering would seem to be a selling point of no small value amongst a population being rapidly and intensively educated in all matters affecting the milk supply.

The use of cartons has not increased. There appear to be two difficulties which effectively cancel their obvious advantages ; some people complain of taste from the wax used on the carton, and in some cases the cream-line appears to be affected, no doubt due to the wax lining of the cardboard.

Below is a list of the Tuberculin Tested herds in the District :

	Approx. No. of Cows
Mr. F. R. Stovold, Eashing Farm, Shackleford	... ... ... 106
Brig.-Gen. F. C. More-Molyneux, Loseley Park	... ... ... 27
Mr. and Mrs. E. Thornton { Shoelands Farm, Seale	... ... ... 25
Hampton Farm, Seale	... ... ... 32
Mr. E. V. Bowater, Tithe Barns Farm, W. Horsley	... ... ... 19
Captain E. H. Tuckwell, "Berthorpe," Compton	... ... ... 23
Major H. Rayne, Ponds Farm, Shere	... ... ... ... 45

There are three "Attested" herds in the District as follows :

	Approx. No. of Cows
Mr. and Mrs. E. Thornton { Shoelands Farm, Seale	... ... ... 25
Hampton Farm, Seale	... ... ... 32
Materia, Ltd., Gunsborough Farm, Ripley	... ... ... ... 11

WATERCRESS BEDS.

The watercress beds at Gomshall have been kept under careful observation during the year, and the water analysed from time to time.

Piping of the spring water to the beds has been completed, and should ensure that the quality is equivalent to that of drinking water. On the other hand, it must be obvious that water is contaminated by its flow through the beds, by birds, decaying vegetation and so on. The quality of the water supplying the highest beds is thus considerably better than that which reaches the lower.

There is now no river water reaching the beds, and the improvements that have been effected in the water supply have made the conditions of cress production better than they have been for many years and should render the cress at all times safe and wholesome.

I am quite satisfied that there is no dangerous pollution of the beds. They are well cared for, all animals are excluded, and every precaution is taken to prevent contamination. The possibility of pollution from the settlement lagoons of the Gomshall Tannery has been examined, and all possible steps taken to prevent any accidental flooding that could possibly reach the watercress.

MEAT.

There are in the District 7 licensed and 8 registered slaughter-houses.

It is estimated that 80 per cent. of the meat is examined by the Meat Inspectors. In general, the owners and slaughterers try to be as helpful as possible and give the required statutory notice of intention to slaughter. Much slaughtering has, of necessity, to be done at odd times, particularly in the evenings—at times, moreover, which cannot be regularly fixed since they are dependent upon the arrival of animals from markets many miles away. It is impossible for the Sanitary Inspectors to examine all carcases and all meat intended for sale.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected ...	136	38	52	382	488
All diseases (except Tuberculosis).					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	5.8	—	—	—	0.4
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	5.3

Anthrax. Nine cases of suspected anthrax were reported during the year, the diagnosis being confirmed in two cases.

In view of the number of cases reported, and the possibility of men employed in the slaughter-houses becoming infected, a supply of anti-anthrax serum has been obtained in order that it may be readily available in case of emergency.

There is no Meat Marking Scheme operating in the District.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, BUT USED FOR CATTLE AND POULTRY FEEDING PURPOSES.

An increasingly large quantity of kiln-dried wheat which is unfit for human consumption is brought into the District for use in poultry and animal feeding preparations. Notice is, as a rule, received from the appropriate Port Sanitary Authority of the arrival of such consignments, and their use in the permitted manner is verified by the Sanitary Inspectors.

NUTRITION.

During the last three months of the year a campaign, in connection with the National Campaign for the Wider Use of the Health Services, was carried out by the Surrey County Council in conjunction with the Central Council for Health Education. There were no active measures taken in the Guildford Rural District, but each month 8,000 folder-leaflets, 5,000 bookmarkers, 120 posters and 140 mounted display-cards were distributed as follows :

- To Women's Institutes.
- ,, Mothers' Unions.
- ,, Clerks of Parish Councils.
- ,, Medical Practitioners.

This spate of circulars met with a very mixed reception, and it is doubtful if more than a few individuals and bodies—notably Women's Institutes—were seriously interested. In fact, a great many requests were received that the supply of circulars should be discontinued. The obvious deduction is, I think, that the distribution of literature of this nature, without the backing of public meetings, demonstrations or other propaganda, does not justify the expense and trouble involved.

Leaflets were prepared giving details of the Health Services available in the Guildford Rural District, and supplies of these were circulated each month with the Health Campaign literature.

SHELLFISH.

Shellfish are on sale at nine places in the District. The supplies in all cases are obtained from wholesalers at either Grimsby or Billingsgate Fish Market. There are, of course, no layings in the Guildford Rural District.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the information in Table IV below, showing the number of samples analysed and action taken in respect of this District.

TABLE IV.

Return of Samples analysed during year ended 31st December, 1937.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Deteriorated			Prosecu-tions	Convic-tions
	For-mal	In-formal	Total	For-mal	In-formal	Total		
Milk	161	25	186	16	3	19	3	2
Butter	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Bread & Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
“Super” Ice Cream ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	—
New Laid Eggs	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Crystallised Fruits ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
“Wonder” Orange ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	178	31	209	17	4	21	4	2

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

The total number of cases of notifiable infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) brought to the notice of the Health Department during 1937 was 50, as compared with 90 in 1936, showing a decrease of 40 cases.

The table below shows the decrease or increase in each of the notifiable diseases :

Disease	1937	1936	1937 Increase+ or Decrease—
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	27	59	—32
Diphtheria	7	4	+ 3
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	0
Pneumonia	9	16	— 7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	0	2	— 2
Erysipelas	5	6	— 1
Undulant Fever...	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0
Malaria	0	2	— 2
Dysentery	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	0	+ 1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Totals	*50	90	—40

* Included in this total is 1 Military case—namely : 1 case of pneumonia.

This is the third year showing a very marked decline in the number of infectious diseases. One cannot expect that this will continue indefinitely, and, in fact, experience shows that epidemics tend to recur every third or fourth year. The scheme of immunisation against diphtheria can scarcely be expected to play any part in this diminution. The prime object of immunisation is to prevent

epidemics of diphtheria ; the benefit is not shown in figures—at any rate, not in a rural district where, apart from epidemics, the number of cases is usually small.

With the exception of seven cases of scarlet fever which occurred in June, there appears to have been no seasonal incidence of epidemic diseases.

Children between the ages of 5 and 10 years have suffered most, as shown by Table VII. This is as one would expect, and similar to previous experience.

Table VI on page 49 shows the cases occurring in each parish. It is again noticeable how the greatest number of cases occur in Ash and Normandy, from which parish actually 21 of the 50 notified cases were reported. Seven of the 21 cases were pneumonia, and some of these undoubtedly constitute a reflection upon the housing conditions in the Bogs and Quadrant—conditions which, fortunately, will be removed before the next Annual Report comes to be written.

Table V on page 48 shows the influence of infectious disease on school attendances. 610 absences during the year show a slight increase over the 562 reported in 1936. It is noteworthy that more than one-third of these were reported from Ash and Normandy. The chief causes in 1937 were two epidemics of mumps—one in the spring and the other in the late autumn—and an epidemic of chicken-pox in the early summer. Immediately on the return of school children from the summer holidays a minor epidemic of whooping-cough occurred, mainly affecting the parish of Shere. Seventeen cases were reported. Fortunately, however, the epidemic did not spread.

The Isolation Hospital arrangements have worked smoothly and satisfactorily, and the increased facilities at the Hospital have been appreciated.

Notification of infectious disease continues to improve, a condition which is, no doubt, accounted for by the increasingly closer contact between the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioner. Details of unusual conditions or exceptional circumstances have, from time to time, been circulated to the general practitioners and have been, in the main, gratefully acknowledged.

The death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases, per 1,000 of the population, was 0.06, as against 0.15 in 1935.

SMALLPOX.

One case of suspected smallpox was visited in consultation with the general practitioner. It proved, however, to be an extremely severe form of chicken-pox.

One contact with a case of smallpox came into the District and was kept under observation for the appropriate incubation period, although, having been vaccinated, the risk of contracting the disease was minimised.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-seven cases were notified during the year, as compared with 59 last year; 10 of these occurred in Ash and Normandy. The notification rate per 1,000 of the population in 1937 was 0.08; for 1936 the rate was 1.82 per 1,000.

There were no deaths.

Most of the cases were isolated cases scattered throughout the District. Two were "return" cases. Twelve cases were treated at home, and 15 removed to Isolation Hospital. As has been stated in former years, it is hoped that the policy of treating scarlet fever cases at home, wherever conditions will permit, will be extended.

The scheme for the immunisation of contacts against scarlet fever, adopted in October, 1936, has not, as a result of the very few cases notified, been used to any great extent. In seven cases only was the treatment administered. No child immunised under this scheme, or in the Pirbright epidemic of 1935, has been reported as suffering from scarlet fever.

The use of scarlet fever anti-toxin by private practitioners, in the treatment of scarlet fever, tends to increase. This anti-toxin is available, free of charge in necessitous cases, in exactly the same way as diphtheria anti-toxin.

It is worthy of note that, coincidentally with the marked diminution in the number of scarlet fever cases, there has been a great increase in the number of indefinite sore throats and of throat infections by the haemolytic streptococcus (causal organism of Scarlet Fever). The diagnosis has been in many cases extremely difficult, but in the absence of all typical symptoms, these cases could not be classed as scarlet fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

Seven cases of diphtheria were notified during the year—a gratifyingly small number, although a slight increase over last year's.

The cases were fairly generally scattered through the spring and autumn months, and on no occasion was there any risk of an epidemic.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Under the scheme of free immunisation 367 children were treated during the year. Schick-tests were carried out in respect of 340 children immunised in the previous year, the results being satisfactory in 293 cases and showing failure in 47, giving a percentage of success of 83.96.

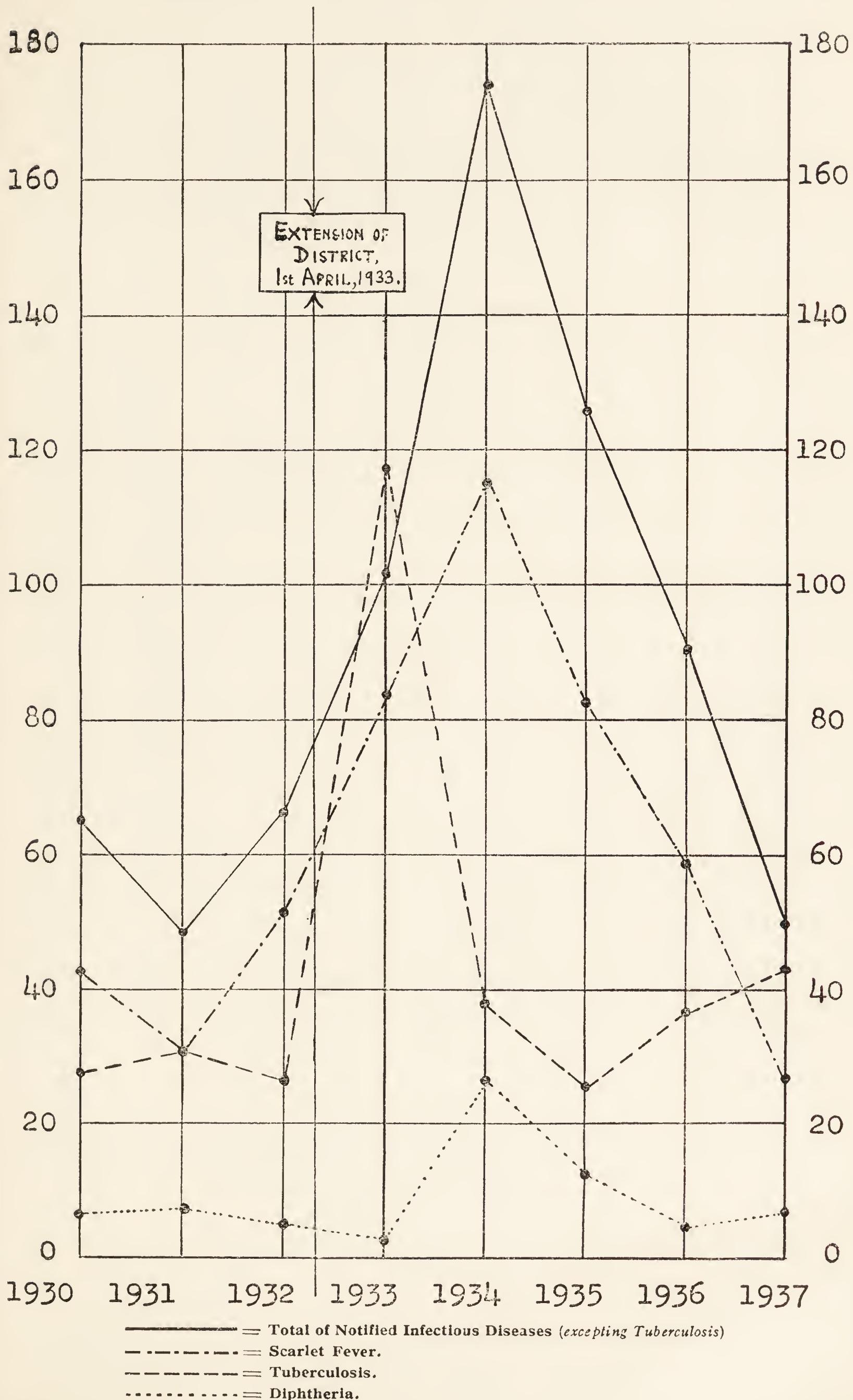
These figures, though less satisfactory than in 1936, are entirely due to the poor results at Ash Vale and Ash Common Schools. Elsewhere in the District the successful immunisation rate is 95 per cent. and I am unable to explain the poor measure of success

again this year at these two schools. The population of these two schools differs markedly from that at most rural schools, since these parts of Ash are virtually industrial areas, the parents working in Aldershot and Farnborough. One might expect a higher percentage of immunity amongst the children as the result of more congested living conditions, and consequently a better apparent result from diphtheria immunisation. That over a period of two years this is not so does call for further investigation, and it is hoped in 1938 to Schick-test a representative number of the children before actually giving any immunising treatment. In connection with these results one remembers that it was in this Ash area that diphtheria was most prevalent for many years prior to the introduction of the immunisation scheme.

The Schick-testing this year has been performed after an interval of a year, and tends to prove that there has been no reversion of immunised children to a state of susceptibility. In view of the generally satisfactory results the single-dose method of Alum Precipitated Toxoid is being continued. There have been no reactions whatever following its use. The material used is Parke, Davis & Co. Alum Precipitated Toxoid, which, at my request, is supplied diluted to 1 c.c. instead of in $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. doses. With the smaller dose there was always a tendency for much of the precipitate to remain in the vial, especially in the small single-dose vials. This tendency is overcome with the greater dilution, and generally the results appear to be rather more satisfactory.

It is hoped that, with the co-operation of the County Medical Officer and the Assistant Medical Officers, it will be possible to extend the scheme to Infant Welfare Centres in the District. There is no doubt that it is advisable to immunise children as early as possible, in order that they may be protected during the years of susceptibility. As the older children of the school population become immunised to diphtheria, the age of susceptibility must obviously be moved to the younger or pre-school age children, unless they are coincidentally protected. The immunisation of school-children consequently makes it more than ever desirable to include the younger children attending Infant Welfare Centres.

GRAPH SHOWING INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS
DISEASES DURING THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.



CHOOL ABSENTEES.

The following table shows the numbers of children absent from school suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any infectious or contagious disease, including contacts with cases of infectious disease. The value of this form of notification has been referred to before. It is often the only source of information with regard to non-notifiable infectious diseases.

TABLE V.
SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

School	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	German Measles	Coughs and Colds	Conjunctivitis	Ringworm	Mumps	Impetigo	Influenza	Whooping-cough	Chicken-pox	Totals
Albury C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Ash Common C. of E. ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	12
Ash Vale	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	101
Ash, Walsh Memorial ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	90
Ash Wyke	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	9
Chilworth C. of E. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Clandon, East, C.E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clandon, West, C.E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Compton C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Effingham	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Holmbury St. Mary ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Horsley, East, C.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Horsley, West, C.E. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Ockham C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	40
Peaslake C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	16
Pirbright	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Puttenham C. of E.	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Ripley C. of E. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Seale C. of E.	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Seale, Tongham C.E. ...	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Send C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	9
Shackleford C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shalford Council (2) ...	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Shere C. of E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Wanborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	6
Wood Street	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	17
Worplesdon	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	17
Totals	24	15	4	14	20	5	14	258	9	49	81	157	610

TABLE VI. MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1937
(other than Tuberculosis).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	27
Diphtheria	7
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—
Puerperal Fever	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Pneumonia	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	9
Erysipelas	—
Undulant Fever	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—
Malaria	—
Dysentry	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1
Totals	5	5	9	2	4	4	3	50

TABLE VII. INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1937. AGE INCIDENCE
(other than Tuberculosis).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—years.										Total Deaths	
		under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	
Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	50	2	—	2	1	3	3
												4	2
												28	—

TABLE VIII. INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis)
PARISH BY PARISH.

Parish	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Total																				
		Albury	Arlington	Ash & Normandy	Clarendon, East	Clarendon, West	Effingham	Horsley, East	Horsley, West	Ockham	Pitbridge	Puttenham	Ripley	St. Martha	Seale	Send	Shackleton	Shepre	Wanborough	Wislley	Worplesdon	
	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Undulant Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	21	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	-
							2	2	21	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	2
																						50

CANCER.

There were 59 deaths from malignant disease during 1937 : 28 male and 31 female. The age incidence of these 59 persons is shown in the table below.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Site.	20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1937	1936
Alimentary	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	7	4	4	4	-	1	16	10	26	24
Breast ...	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	9	9	8
Lung ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	4
Liver ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
Tongue ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other... ...	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	-	-	7	9	16	16
1937	-	1	1	2	2	2	8	8	11	10	6	7	-	1	28	31	59	-
1936	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	16	5	9	10	1	1	33	23	-	56

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last eight years :

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1930	19	14	33	1.51
1931	9	22	31	1.27
1932	16	23	39	1.45
*1933	21	22	43	1.32
1934	27	19	46	1.45
1935	30	34	64	1.95
1936	33	23	56	1.73
1937	28	31	59	1.75

*Extension of boundary, 1st April, 1933.

No arrangements are made by the Local Authority for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Most cases are referred to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, or are sent to London Hospitals.

Radium is available at certain London hospitals, the necessary arrangements being made through the Surrey County Council.

The efforts of the British Empire Cancer Campaign to enlighten the general public are of great value. There is a panel of lecturers in the Guildford Rural District, the Medical Officer of Health acting as the Honorary Secretary for the scheme in the District. Two lectures were arranged during the year—one at Chilworth in April, and one at Albury in October, the lectures being held in connection with the Women's Institute in each case.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

There was no cause for any action to be taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, regarding the prevention of blindness and the treatment of persons suffering from disease or injury to the eye.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 146 cases on the Register at the end of 1936, namely : 97 males and 49 females.

The following table shows the numbers and types of cases on the Register at 31st December for the last five years :

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total Number on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1933 ...	60	44	33	26	163
1934 ...	58	39	40	26	163
1935 ...	52	38	36	25	151
1936 ...	56	35	26	24	141
1937 ...	52	45	24	25	146

During 1937 there were 43 new cases (primary and others) as against 35 in 1936. These cases were distributed over the following parishes :

Albury	0	Puttenham	2
Artington	1	Ripley	5
Ash and Normandy	7	St. Martha	2
Clandon, East ...	0	Seale	2
Clandon, West ...	0	Send	1
Compton	1	Shackleford	2
Effingham	3	Shalford	3
Horsley, East ...	2	Shere	2
Horley, West ...	3	Wanborough	0
Ockham	2	Wisley	0
Pirbright	1	Worplesdon	4

Table IX on page 55 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods ; pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

There were 18 deaths from tuberculosis, as against 13 in 1936.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past four years :

Year	Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the population
1934 ...	37	1.14	9	0.28
1935 ...	25	0.76	16	0.49
1936 ...	35	1.08	13	0.40
1937 ...	43	1.26	18	0.54

TABLE IX. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths†			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	2
5—15	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	3	6	—	1	—	2	—	—
25—35	3	4	—	1	2	1	—	—
35—45	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	2	4	—	—	5	1	—	—
55—65	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	1‡	—	—
Totals	15	18	2	8	12	4	1	2

* Thirty-two of these were primary notifications, 7 were persons from other areas who had come to reside in the Guildford Rural District during the year, and 4 were cases notified after death (i.e. from death returns, etc.).

† The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 3 to 18, or 1 in 6; as against 1 in 7 in 1936.

‡ This case actually died in 1926.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

One case of tuberculosis was reported in the house of a producer and retailer of milk. Appropriate action was taken to prevent any possibility of infection of the milk supply.

SECTION 62, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

No action was necessary under this section, which relates to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Care Committee has held six meetings during the year, and the following extracts are taken from the Annual Report of the Committee :

"During the year the Committee considered twenty-four cases as to the desirability of granting assistance.

Help was given in five cases. In two it took the form of a supply of milk, eggs and butter ; in another a weekly grant was made to assist in the payment of rent whilst the patient was in sanatorium ; in the fourth a grant of pocket money was made to a patient whilst in sanatorium ; and in the last case the assistance consisted of the provision of boots and night-clothes for three children in a patient's family. The expenditure involved in these cases was £7 3s.7d.

In addition, four cases were helped indirectly by the Committee in the following manner :

Public Assistance Committee's Relief increased in two cases.

Grant of Relief by Public Assistance Committee in one case.

One case received clothing from a member of the Committee, also from the Personal Service League through the same member.

In one case efforts were made to obtain a suitable portable shelter for the use of a tuberculosis patient. In view, however, of the patient being only eight years of age, and risk of infection being negligible (the disease being of non-pulmonary type) it was finally decided that it was not desirable to proceed in the matter, and the patient was allowed to continue sharing a bedroom with another member of the family.

Arising out of a recommendation of the Care Committee to the Guildford Rural District Council one case, where housing conditions were bad, was provided with alternative accommodation by the District Council. In four other cases recommendations were made by the Care Committee for preferential consideration to be given to the provision of alternative accommodation when such is available.

During the year members of the Committee attended three meetings of the Standing Conference of Surrey Tuberculosis Care Committees, and the Medical Officer of Health attended the Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis as the representative of this Care Committee."

It is satisfactory to note that investigation is made into every case of tuberculosis occurring in the District.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Guildford Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the work carried out by your Health Department during the year ended December 31st, 1937.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 4,488, and the following table shows the number and nature of inspections made :

Visits <i>re</i> Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925
Visits <i>re</i> Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Visits to Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Visits to Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Visits to Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405
Visits to Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Visits to Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Visits to Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Visits to Shops (Shops Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Visits to Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Inspections under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Re-inspections (Houses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	796
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710
Applications for Council Houses investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Visits to Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Enquiries <i>re</i> Cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
<hr/>									Total 4,488
<hr/>									

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Notices not complied with at end of 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Notices not complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

SUMMARY.

Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Milk Samples for Bacterial Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Ice-Cream Samples for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Samples for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Watercress Beds sampled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Infected Premises Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Premises Disinfected for other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Houses Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisances from Cesspool abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Chimney Stacks repaired or repointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ceilings replastered, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Coppers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Eaves Gutters and Downpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Floors relaid or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Hand Rails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Internal Wall Plaster renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
New Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cooking Ranges provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Window Frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Yards and Paths repaired or repaved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
New Drainage provided, repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Cesspools provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ditches cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Pail Closets renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water Closet Pedestals renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water Closet Structures renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wells cleansed or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Main Water supplied to houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
New Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Roof Water Soakaways provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Brickwork repainted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Lead trapped waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Staircases reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
New Gates provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Approach to Cowsheds or Dairies improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Buildings converted into Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowshed floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cowsheds cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Structural improvements to Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Manure Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
New Coolers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Structural Improvements to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

New Drainage to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New Cowsheds Constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New Dairies Constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New steam Sterilising Units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Additional Lighting to Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rats and Mice Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughter-houses cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

**REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY
AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH
WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.	In-spections	Written Notices.	Prosecu-tions.
FACTORIES (including Laundries) ...	2	1	—
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	21	2	—
WORKPLACES (other than Out-workers' Premises)	17	—	—
Total	41	3	—

2. Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Work-places.

Particulars	Defects Found	Defects Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	4	5

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—Below is appended a table showing the producers and retailers of milk registered in the District.

The number of producer-retailers in the District has decreased from 87 to 72. Producers have increased from 60 to 68, whilst retailers have decreased from 31 to 24.

Parishes	Producer-Retailers	Producers	Retailers	Total
Albury	4	2	0	6
Artington	2	2	0	4
Ash and Normandy...	9	7	6	22
East Clandon	1	4	0	5
West Clandon	1	1	0	2
Compton	1	4	0	5
Effingham...	4	2	2	8
East Horsley	0	1	2	3
West Horsley	4	1	1	6
Ockham	4	5	0	9
Pirbright	5	4	0	9
Puttenham	2	0	0	2
Ripley	2	3	0	5
St. Martha	1	0	1	2
Seale and Tongham...	3	5	0	8
Send	2	6	3	11
Shackleford	5	0	0	5
Shalford	3	4	4	11
Shere	5	3	5	13
Wanborough	3	4	0	7
Wisley	1	0	0	1
Worplesdon	10	10	0	20
Totals	72	68	24	164

A total of 400 inspections of cowsheds and dairies has been made during the year, and 19 preliminary notices have been served requiring alterations and repairs to premises, the cleansing and limewashing of sheds and dairies, or the cleansing of the udders, teats and flanks of dirty cows. It has not been necessary for the service of Statutory Notices under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

BACTERIAL COUNTS OF SAMPLES OF MILK.

Bacterial Count	Number of Samples		
	Winter (Oct. to March)	Summer (April to Sept.)	Total
Bacteria not exceeding 5,000 per c.c.	17	14	31
Bacteria exceeding 5,000, but less than 10,000	12	24	36
Bacteria exceeding 10,000, but less than 30,000	15	24	39
Bacteria exceeding 30,000, but less than 50,000	2	8	10
Bacteria exceeding 50,000, but less than 100,000	2	2	4
Bacteria exceeding 100,000 ...	2	3	5
Not examined for Bacterial Count	19	3	22
Totals	69	78	147

BACILLUS COLI (after 48 hours' incubation) IN SAMPLES OF MILK.

Not present	119
Positive in 1/10th	18
,, 1/100th	7
,, 1/1000th	1
Not examined for B. Coli	2
Total	147

Of the above samples submitted for bacteriological examination 135 were, in addition, submitted to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test. 129 milks passed the test satisfactorily, 6 samples failing to comply with the prescribed standards.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There has been no change in the register of slaughter-houses, which are as follows :

Albury 1 licensed.
 Ash 2 licensed ; 2 registered.
 East Horsley 1 registered.

Puttenham	...	...	1 registered.
Ripley	...	...	1 licensed.
Shalford	...	...	2 licensed.
Shere	...	...	2 registered.
Tongham	...	...	1 registered.

The work of meat inspection has been carried out in close co-operation with the butchers in the Rural District. Such co-operation enables the work to be performed in a manner satisfactory both to the butchers and your Inspectors.

The following table gives details of the meat examined and condemned during the year.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected ...	136	38	52	382	488
All diseases (except Tuberculosis) ...					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	8	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	5.8	—	—	—	0.4
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	5.3

There are 25 retail butchers' shops throughout the District.

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN.

Four applications for renewal of slaughtermen's licences were approved during the year. One new licence was granted. All the licences were for a period of three years.

KNACKERS' YARDS.

The Knackers-Yards at County Bridge, Aldershot Road, Ash, and Peasmash (Artington) have both been well maintained during the year. The fact that no complaint has been made of either establishment is an indication of the standard maintained upon the premises.

Regular inspections have been made to both premises during the year.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

553 Houses were inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, and the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Full details of all housing inspections made and of work completed are set out in Housing Tables.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of premises after cases of infectious disease, together with disinfection following death or removal of Tuberculosis patients was maintained.

In all, 82 disinfections were carried out.

WATER.

There has been no change in the public and private supplies operating in the district as follows :

PUBLIC.

Albury Public Supply.
East Surrey Water Company.
Godalming Corporation.
Guildford Borough Supply.
Hambledon District Council Supply.
Hurtwood Water Company.
Mid-Southern Utility Company.
Mid-Wessex Water Company.
Wey Valley Water Company.
Woking Water Company.

PRIVATE.

Shere : Mr. R. A. Bray.
Eastbury Manor, Compton.
Loseley Park, Artington.
Hall Place, Shackleford.
Manor House, Wanborough.
Monkshatch, Compton.
Wancote, Puttenham.

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year seventy-one samples of water were taken and submitted for analysis. The following table summarises the standard of the water from a bacteriological point of view, the unsatisfactory column indicating the presence of either Bacillus Coli or Bacillus Welchii.

	No. of Samples Taken	RESULTS	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Public Supplies	43	33	10
Private Supplies	5	3	2
Wells	9	4	5
Rainwater Stored	5	4	1
Watercress Beds	6	—	6
Natural Swimming Pools ...	2	—	2
Spring Water	1	1	—
	71	45	26

HOUSING.

Overcrowding—Housing Act, 1935.—The Housing Survey (completed in 1936), details of which were given in last year's Report, revealed the number of overcrowded houses to be 66.

Rehousing proposals are now before the Council and several schemes for the provision of new houses have been approved, and it is hoped that during the following year the whole of these houses will be dealt with and the tenants rehoused.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The work of emptying cesspools throughout the District has continued and increased. During the year the Council have purchased two additional Dennis 750-gallon motor vehicles of the vacuum type, making seven machines fully employed on this work : for part of the year all machines have been working overtime. It is found that when once this service is undertaken by the Council the demand continues to increase and it must be borne in mind that public water supplies are available throughout the District. With the purchase of the further machines referred to, complaints have been less frequent, although at times it is difficult to cope with the demand at any given time.

No serious difficulty has arisen in providing the necessary dumps. In one parish the Council hire the land, while in other parishes the contents from the machines are disposed of on to farm land and ploughed in, although there appears to be a difference of

opinion amongst farmers as to the manurial value of cesspool contents. The demand for cesspool emptying will obviously be affected on the completion of the North-Eastern Area Sewerage Scheme.

SCAVENGING.

Emptying of Pail Closets. The Council continue to carry out the emptying of pail closets from Ash, Tongham, part of the parishes of Shalford, St. Martha and Albury. The work is undertaken by the Council's own men and plant and the work is done by night. Pails are emptied twice weekly and the contents of the pail are disposed of by ploughing in on suitable land.

In the parish of Ash the work is performed by horse labour, but elsewhere by utilising the refuse vehicles, fitted with a special tank for this work. A few complaints were received from the parish of Ash, but elsewhere practically no complaints have been received and the work has been done very well indeed.

Refuse Collection.—With the exception of the parishes of Artington, Ockham and Wisley, the whole of the District is covered by a system of refuse collection. In the parishes of Ash, Seale (including Tongham), Shalford and St. Martha a weekly collection is undertaken. A fortnightly collection is undertaken in the parish of Ripley. Elsewhere indestructible refuse only is collected once every four weeks. It is found, however, that there is an increasing demand for a more frequent collection in certain built-up areas in the District and it may be that the Council will have to consider more frequent collection in these areas in the near future. This particularly applies to the parishes of Worplesdon and Horsley.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on two tips within the District which are either leased or owned by the Council. Generally, refuse collection during the year has been performed in a satisfactory manner and few complaints have been received with regard to this.

The Council have purchased an additional Dennis covered refuse machine during the year, making four in all, the work of refuse collection being undertaken by direct labour.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The parish of Shere has main drainage, where sewage is pumped for treatment on land, and this scheme receives a large quantity of Tannery effluent which is dealt with along with the sewage. A scheme is under consideration for alteration of the works and pumping plant to treat the larger quantity of Tannery effluent now being received.

The parish of Ripley is also provided with main drainage and this is pumped for treatment to a small disposal works. This scheme is, however, to be merged into the North-Eastern Area Sewerage

Scheme referred to later. The parish of Shalford is provided with main drainage which discharges into the sewers of the Guildford Corporation for treatment at the Guildford sewerage works. A small area of the parish of Worplesdon is also dealt with in the same way.

NORTH-EASTERN AREA SEWERAGE SCHEME.

This comprehensive scheme which is to provide for the sewage of the parishes of East Horsley, West Horsley, Send, Ripley and West Clandon is now well advanced and it is hoped to complete it by the end of next year. The scheme also makes for the ultimate provision of the drainage of the parishes of East Clandon, Ockham and Effingham. The present Outfall Works at Ripley will be discontinued as the present Ripley scheme will be merged in this comprehensive scheme. There are some 27 miles of sewers in all to be put down.

NORTH-WESTERN AREA SEWERAGE SCHEME.

The Council have approved of a comprehensive drainage scheme for the parishes of Ash and Normandy, the Tongham area of Seale and a large area of the parish of Worplesdon. The survey has been completed, details prepared, and the scheme as approved by the Council is to be submitted forthwith to the Ministry of Health for their approval. The estimated cost of the scheme is approximately £248,000.

If and when this scheme is undertaken this will considerably reduce the demand for cesspool emptying in these areas which has now become very pressing. It will also dispense with the system of emptying pail closets at Ash and Tongham.

